

Technology Transfer Update

This e-mail supports the NAVFAC Environmental Restoration Program with the latest information on policy, guidance, and training related to innovative technologies. Links are provided to Technology Transfer (T2) resources and tools. Our goal is to promote use of innovative technologies, remove barriers to implementing new technologies, and reduce cleanup costs, while remaining protective of the environment and human health.

Issue 200 June 7, 2021

NAVFAC Open Environmental Restoration Resources (OER2) Webinar: **Environmental Sequence Stratigraphy (ESS) as a Remedy Optimization** Tool

This OER2 webinar will discuss the ESS approach to complex sites and provide Navy case studies of the use of this approach for optimization. ESS is an example of the focus on geology to better define the heterogeneous subsurface that confounds many complex contaminated site remediation projects. This presentation will give an overview of the ESS approach and how it has evolved into a means for optimizing the pathway to response complete. The challenge is not only to define the subsurface geologic framework, but also to implement the geologic model to optimize remediation. Navy RPMs will share their case study examples of applying ESS to ER sites.



Topic: ESS as a Remedy Optimization Tool

Presenters: Rick Cramer, Burns & McDonnell; JD Spalding, NAVFAC Southeast; and Dave Collins,

NAVFAC Washington **Date**: July 8, 2021

Time: 11 AM PT | 2 PM ET

Register at link below for the WebEx event:

https://battelle.webex.com/battelle/onstage/g.php?PRID=dda8c264fc0019f1fa3ec0d605127e19

NAVFAC Fact Sheet: Continuous Monitoring for Vapor Intrusion

The assessment of vapor intrusion (VI) is complicated by a high degree of spatial and temporal variability. This fact sheet focuses on the use of a continuous monitoring (CM) technology at two Navy sites to further investigate VI issues on a real-time basis. CM can help to address site-specific building conditions that influence the VI pathway over time. The information collected can help to:

- Determine if a VI issue is present,
- Locate preferential pathways,
- Identify driving factors and corresponding vapor behavior, and
- Differentiate between VI from subsurface sources versus background VOCs from indoor sources.



View the document at:

https://www.navfac.navy.mil/content/dam/navfac/Specialty%20Centers/Engineering%20and%20Expedit ionary%20Warfare%20Center/Environmental/Restoration/er pdfs/d/ContinuousMonitoring FactSheet.p <u>df</u>